Knowledge is the beginning of practice; doing is the completion of knowing. Men of the present, however, make knowledge and action two different things and go not forth to practice, because they hold that one must first have knowledge before one is able to practice. Each one says, “I proceed to investigate and discuss knowledge; I wait until knowledge is perfect and then go forth to practice it.” Those who to the very end of life fail to practice also fail to understand. This is not a small error, nor one that came in a day. By saying that knowledge and practice are a unit, I am herewith offering a remedy for the disease.

Wang-Yang-Ming, 1472-1529
EDITOR'S PREFACE 2
ABOUT THE AUTHORS 3

SYMPOSIUM
Saul Alinsky: The Contributions of a Pioneer Clinical Sociologist
Janet Mancini Billson 7
A Sociological Technique in Clinical Criminology
Saul D. Alinsky 12
Community Analysis and Organization
Saul D. Alinsky 25
Saul Alinsky in Retrospect
John F. Glass 35
Saul Alinsky: A Recollection
Jonathan A. Freedman 39

CURRENT CONTRIBUTIONS
Overcoming Barriers to Clinical Sociology
Alfred McClung Lee 42
Changing the Definition of the Situation:
Toward a Theory of Sociological Intervention
Roger A. Straus 51
The Clinical Sociologist as Family Therapist:
Utilizing the Strategic Communication Approach
Gary M. Voelkl and Kenneth Colburn, Jr. 64
Clinical Sociology and Adolescent Medicine: The Design of a Program
David J. Kallen 78
Organizational Development:
An Assessment with Implications for Clinical Sociology
Douglas B. Gutknecht 94
Doing Sociology with the Design Professions
Bernie Jones 109
Clinical Sociological Perspectives on Social Impacts:
From Assessment to Management
Kevin Preister and James A. Kent 120

PROFESSIONAL NOTES
Stress Management: The Importance of Organizational Context
Kathryn L. Goldman 133

TEACHING NOTES
A Values Clarification Exercise as a Teaching Technique
Jean H. Thoresen 137
Evaluating Teaching Effectiveness
Thomas J. Rice 140

BOOK REVIEWS 145